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(2)F 15-65 Attach

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#2,540

A.D. 1904. Feb. 2. No. 2540.

CANNON'S Complete Specification.

(1 SHEET)

DT-396.1

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Fig 1

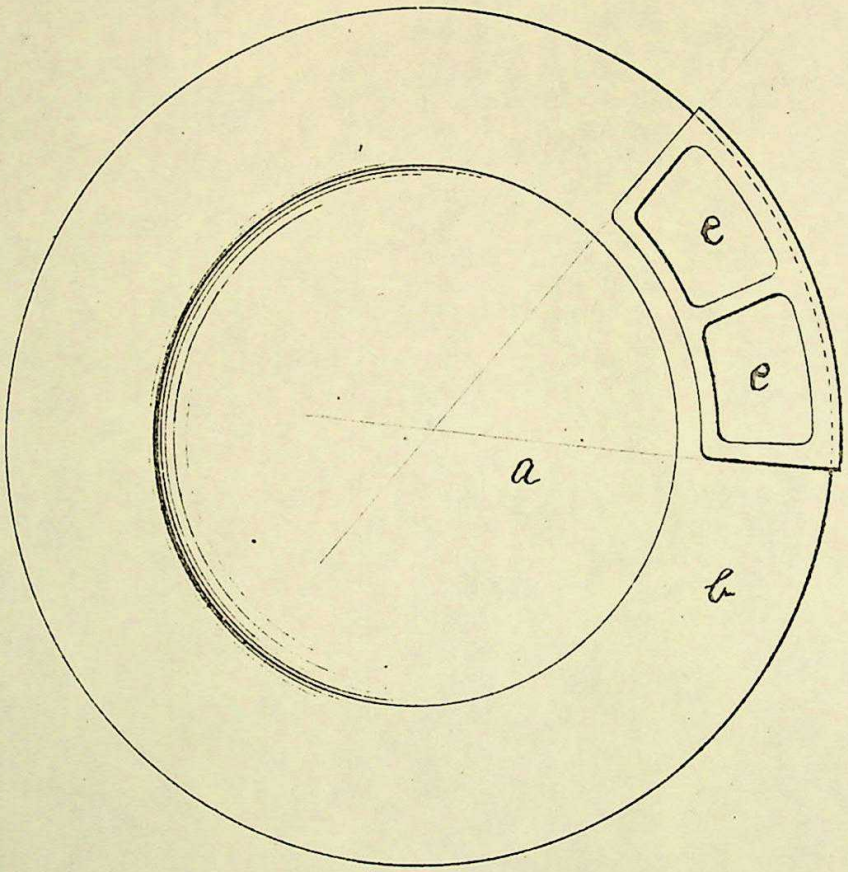
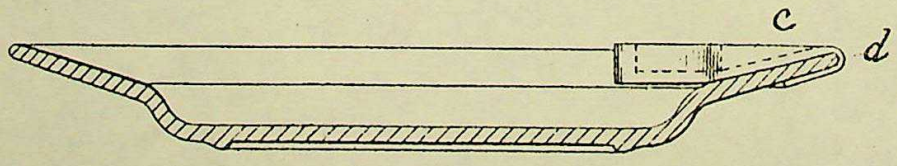


Fig 2



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GREAT BRITAIN

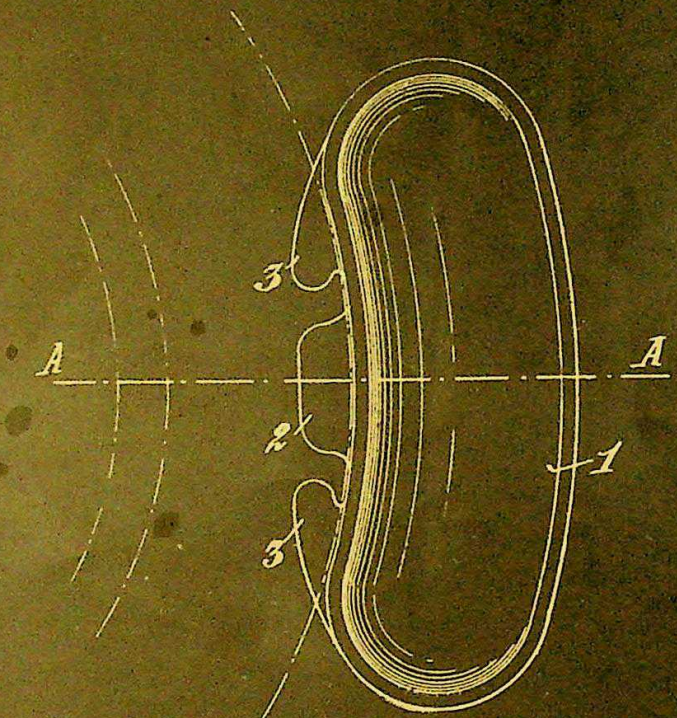

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2
(A-A)

[This Drawing is a full-size reproduction of the Original.]

Malby & Sons, Photo-Litho.

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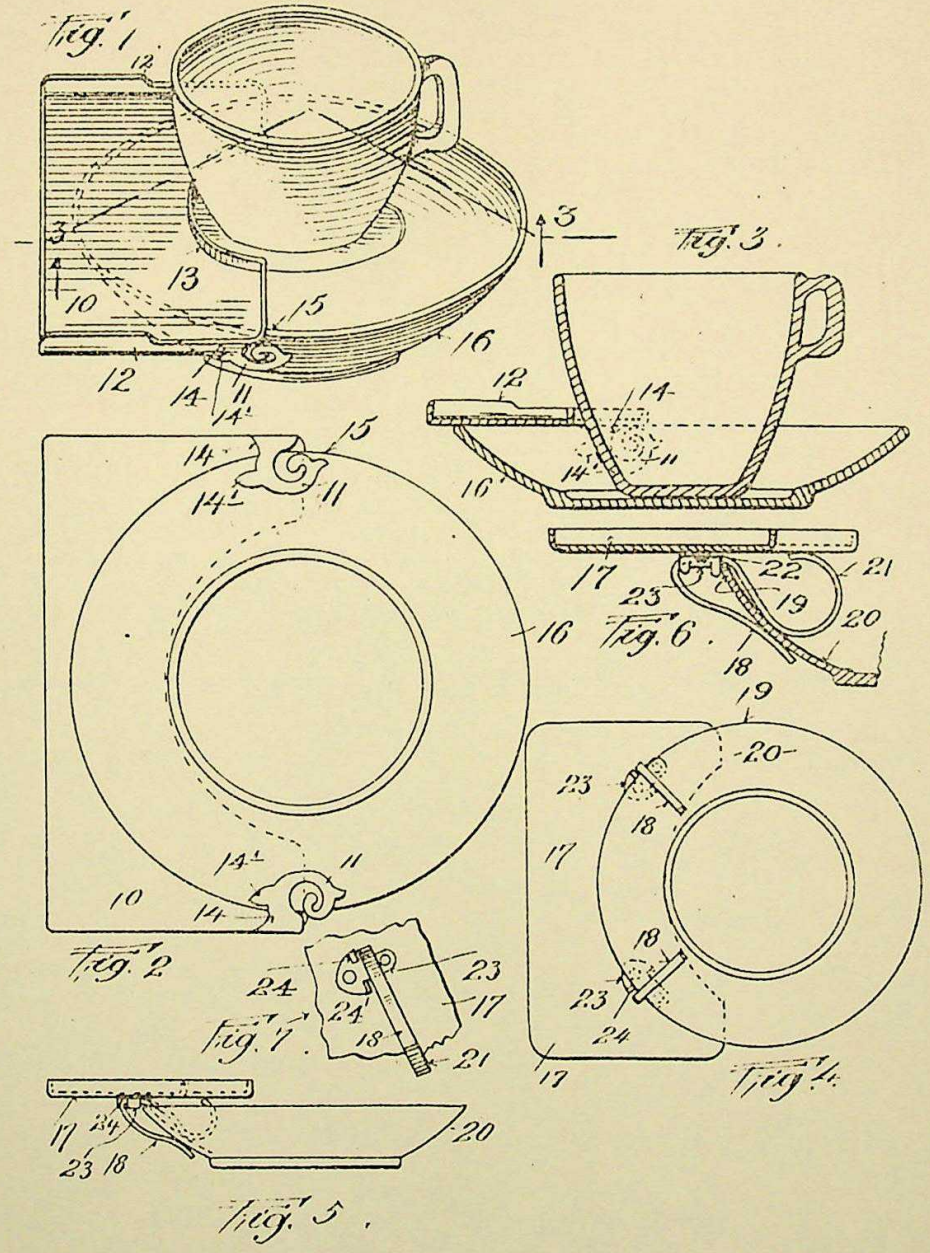
BRITISH

245,447

245,447 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

1 SHEET

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



Charles & Read Ltd. Photo Litho.

PATENT SPECIFICATION

245,447

Convention Date (United States): Dec. 30, 1924.

Application Date (in United Kingdom): Dec. 28, 1925. No. 32,754/25.

Complete Accepted: Sept. 23, 1926.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Tray Attachments for Saucers or the like Dishes.

I, HENRY WELLEN, a citizen of the United States of America, of 175, Pinehurst Avenue, in the City, County and State of New York, United States of America, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to improvements in or relating to tray attachments for saucers or the like dishes of the type that are provided with means for attachment to plates or saucers for the purpose of facilitating the serving of refreshments. The objects of the present invention are to provide an improved form of tray having means whereby it is easily slipped on to any saucer or the like so that it may be held on the saucer of a coffee or tea cup in different positions and also serves as a means for supporting the cup. The tray according to the present invention is of course not limited in its utility to the serving of refreshments, but may be used as an ash tray when desired.

A cupholder and cake tray for attachment to a saucer or plate has been proposed comprising spring actuated hooks for gripping the edge of the saucer and a centrally disposed metallic ring for engaging the cup.

According to the present invention, however, I provide an improved tray attachment for saucers or the like dishes having means whereby the tray may be attached to saucers or the like, said means comprising clamping members attached to said tray for engaging the saucer said tray having also a body portion one side of which is recessed so as partially to embrace the cup and assist in the support thereof on the saucer.

The invention further provides a guest tray as described in the preceding paragraph characterised by having the clamping members secured adjacent the opposite extreme edges of the tray whereby the tray can be seated flatwise on the saucer at varying depths.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a construction embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view showing the relation of tray and saucer.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a bottom plan view of tray and saucer showing a folding clamp applied to the tray and clamped onto the saucer.

Figure 5 is a side view thereof.

Figures 6 and 7 are detail views showing the folding clamp.

In the form illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the tray 10 is designed to be attached by suitable clips 11 to the saucer of a coffee or tea cup for serving salads, sandwiches, cookies or the like, with the coffee or the tea. The tray may be constructed of metal or other material suitably finished to give a neat and attractive appearance, and it is provided with a projecting rim 12 to protect the food from slipping off. The tray is provided with a recess 13 of curved contour. In a preferred form the spring clips 11 are secured to the outer edges of the tray by the spring base 14 to thereby provide for resiliently engaging the edge 15 of a saucer 16. The ear 14¹ on clip 11 may be of any desired extent to thereby provide for a wide base of support to more securely hold the tray. It will be noted that this type of clip construction not only provides for the flexibility of the spring clip in the several directions, but that it also provides for holding the tray on the saucer in different positions, that

[Price 1/-]

is, at different distances from the cups and that the shape and position of the clips permit several trays to be nested and stored without taking up much space.

In a preferred form of construction and as is shown in Figures 1 and 2 in particular the tray extends well over the dish or saucer and the curved edge 13 tends to support the cup in place so that it will not readily tip or slide from saucer when the tray is used.

In Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 I have shown a guest tray 17 which is much like the tray 10, and in fact it may be a duplicate thereof, excepting that I provide hingedly attached spring clips 18. These clips may assume the shape shown, or the equivalent thereof, to engage the edge 19 and sides 20 of the saucer or its equivalent. The reverse curve 21 of clip 18 serves as an additional support for the tray and saucer, thus stabilizing the tray. The clip is provided with a hinge part 22 which is held in the member 23 to snap up or down. Stop shoulders 24 hold the clip in open position. It will be observed that this type of spring clip offers a wide base of support and that the hinged feature permits the clip to be turned down for close nested packing for either shipping or storing.

While I have described the above specific form of tray used in combination with a cup and saucer as illustrative of an embodiment of my invention, I do not thereby desire to be unduly limited as various modifications falling wholly within the spirit and scope of my invention will no doubt present themselves to those versed in the art.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. An improved tray attachment for saucers or the like dishes having means whereby the tray may be attached to saucers or the like, said means comprising clamping members attached to said tray for engaging the saucer, said tray having also a body portion one side of which is recessed so as partially to embrace the cup and assist in the support thereof on the saucer.

2. An improved attachment for saucers or the like dishes as claimed in Claim 1 characterised by having the clamping members secured near the opposite extreme edges of the tray whereby the tray can be seated flatwise on the same at varying depths.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1925.

For the Applicant,
FRANK B. DEHN,
Chartered Patent Agent,
Kingsway House, 103, Kingsway,
London, W.C. 2.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1926.

D7-396.1

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#194,407
SWITZERLAND

Fig.1

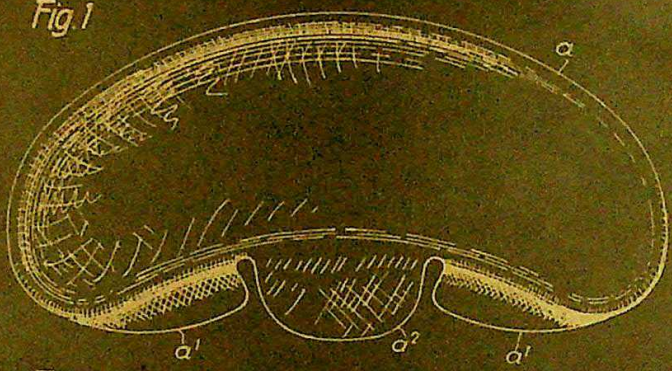
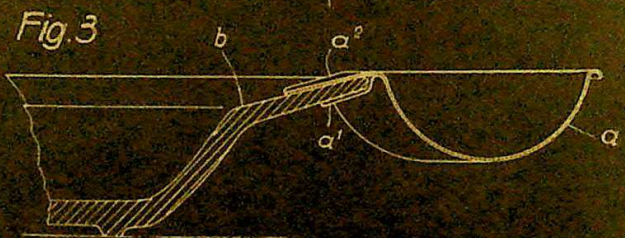


Fig.2

Fig.3



Nr. 194407 Klasse 15f

SCHWEIZERISCHE EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT

EIDGEN. AMT FÜR GEISTIGES EIGENTUM

LIBRARY
JUL 2 - 1938
U. S. PATENT OFFICE

PATENTSCHRIFT

Veröffentlicht am 1. April 1938

Gesuch eingereicht: 24. Februar 1937, 16¾ Uhr. — Patent eingetragen: 15. Dezember 1937.

HAUPTPATENT

Johann Baptist KELLER-BUCK, Basel (Schweiz).

Hilfsschale zur Aufnahme von Speisen aller Art bezw. von Speiseabfällen.

Gegenstand der vorliegenden Erfindung ist eine zur Aufnahme von Speisen aller Art bezw. von Speiseabfällen bestimmte Hilfsschale, die sich dadurch kennzeichnet, daß der Körper der Hilfsschale auf einem Teil seines Umfanges mit Ansteckmitteln versehen ist, die bezüglich ihrer Ausbildung bezw. Anordnung dem Rande eines Eßtellers angepaßt sind und vermöge welcher dieser Schalenkörper als Zusatzgefäß zur Aufnahme gewisser Speisen bezw. von beim Essen entstehenden Speiseabfällen leicht wegnehmbar an den Rand des Eßtellers angebracht werden kann.

Auf der beiliegenden Zeichnung ist ein Ausführungsbeispiel des Erfindungsgegenstandes veranschaulicht.

Fig. 1 ist eine Draufsicht der Hilfsschale;

Fig. 2 zeigt die Hilfsschale zur Hälfte in einer Vorderansicht und zur Hälfte in einem Längsschnitt, und

Fig. 3 zeigt die Schale in einem Querschnitt im Anwendungszustande am Rande eines Eßtellers.

Die gezeichnete, zur Aufnahme von Speisen bezw. Speiseabfällen dienende Hilfsschale hat einen Nierenform aufweisenden Schalenkörper a, dessen nach innen eingebuchteter Umfangsteil eine der Krümmung des Umfangsrandes eines Eßtellers entsprechende Krümmung hat. Am eingebuchteten Umfangsteil des Schalenkörpers a sind Ansteckmittel vorgesehen, die bezüglich ihrer Ausbildung bezw. Anordnung dem Rande b (Fig. 3) eines Eßtellers so angepaßt sind, daß der Schalenkörper a leicht wegnehmbar an diesen Tellerrand b angesteckt werden kann. Diese Ansteckmittel bestehen beim gezeichneten Ausführungsbeispiel in federnden Haltelappen, und zwar in zwei seitlichen Untergreiflappen a^1 und einem mittleren Übergreiflappen a^2. Im aufgesteckten Zustand der Hilfsschale ist der Rand des Tellers, an dem die Hilfsschale angebracht ist, zwischen den Untergreiflappen a^1 einerseits und dem Übergreiflappen a^2 anderseits unter leicht federnder Klemmwirkung eingeklemmt.

Die beschriebene Hilfsschale ist zweckmäßig einstückig aus Blech hergestellt und

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hat einen nach außen umgebördelten Umfangsrand, an dem sich auf dem dem Teller zuzuwendenden Teil desselben die Haltelappen a^1 und a^2 anschließen. Die Hilfsschale kann versilbert oder mit einem sonstigen anhaftenden Überzug versehen sein.

Der Schalenkörper a könnte begreiflicherweise auch eine andere Form als die hier dargestellte aufweisen, und z. B. rechteckig, segmentartig oder sonstwie länglich ausgezogen sein.

Je nach Wunsch eignet sich die beschriebene, an einen Tellerrand angesteckte Schale zur Aufnahme von beim Essen entstehenden Speiseabfällen, wie z. B. Knochen, Fischgräten, Obstschalen etc., oder dann aber auch zur Aufnahme von Speisen aller Art, worunter beispielsweise auch flüssige oder dickflüssige Speisen, wie etwa Sauce, Mayonnaise etc., zu verstehen wären.

PATENTANSPRUCH:

Hilfsschale zur Aufnahme von Speisen aller Art bezw. von Speiseabfällen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Körper der Hilfsschale auf einem Teil seines Umfanges mit Ansteckmitteln versehen ist, die bezüglich ihrer Ausbildung bezw. Anordnung dem Rande eines Eßtellers angepaßt sind, und vermöge welcher dieser Schalenkörper als Zusatzgefäß zur Aufnahme gewisser Speisen bezw. von beim Essen entstehenden Speiseabfällen leicht wegnehmbar an den Rand des Eßtellers angebracht werden kann.

UNTERANSPRÜCHE:

1. Hilfsschale nach Patentanspruch, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die genannten Ansteckmittel in federnden Über- und Untergreiflappen bestehen, zwischen welchen bei am Eßteller angesteckter Hilfsschale der Tellerrand unter leicht federnder Klemmwirkung eingeklemmt ist.
2. Hilfsschale nach Patentanspruch, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schalenkörper Nierenform aufweist.

Johann Baptist KELLER-BUCK.

Vertreter: Amand BRAUN Nachf. v. A. Ritter, Basel.

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iD7-3962
A.U. 293

GERMAN

Dec. 21, 1893

#74,607

APRIL 21, 1894

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65. KITCHEN & TABLE ARTICLES, OTHER.

65-13-24

LEON CUKIER UND LEOPOLD GUTTMANN IN WIEN.

Anlegbares Mundstück für Trinkgefäße.

l = lip guard of elastic or non-elastic material

d = packing

b = rubber band

Fig. 1.

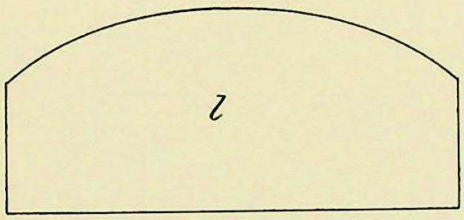


Fig. 2

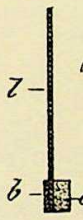
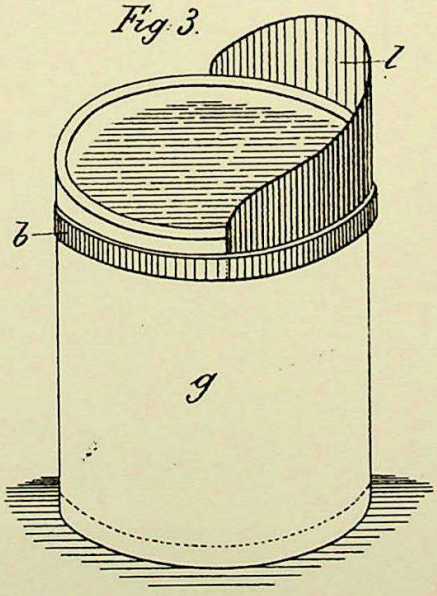


Fig. 3.



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Zu der Patentschrift

№ 74607.

PHOTOGR. DRUCK DER REICHSDRUCKEREI.

Dec. 31, 1894

KAISERLICHES PATENTAMT.

PATENTSCHRIFT

— № 74607 —

KLASSE 64: SCHANKGERÄTHSCHAFTEN.

LEON CUKIER UND LEOPOLD GUTTMANN IN WIEN.

Anlegbares Mundstück für Trinkgefäfse.

Patentirt im Deutschen Reiche vom 1. Juli 1893 ab.

Das Mundstück oder der Lippenschützer besteht aus einer dem Rande des Gefäfses angepafsten oder anzupassenden Vorrichtung oder Platte, welche nicht nur die directe Berührung der Lippen mit dem Gefäfsrande verhindert, sondern durch Hervorragen über den Gefäfsrand ein künstliches, schnabelartiges Mundstück bildet.

Die Platte kann mittelst dehnbarer oder undehnbarer, nachstellbarer und nicht nachstellbarer bandähnlicher Streifen am Gefäfse befestigt und durch ein elastisches Mittel mit dem Trinkgefäfse abgedichtet werden.

Endlich könnte der Lippenschützer auch mit einer Handhabe versehen sein und gelegentlich des Trinkens nur um den Gefäfsrand gelegt werden, ohne am Gefäfse überhaupt befestigt zu werden.

Fig. 1 der beiliegenden Zeichnung ist eine Ansicht des Lippenschützers oder Mundstücks *l*, Fig. 2 Schnitt und Fig. 3 perspectivische Ansicht des Mundstücks, das beispielsweise mit einem Bande *b* versehen ist, mittelst dessen es am Trinkgefäfse *g* befestigt wird, und aufserdem einen Ring *d* aus elastischem Material (vorzugsweise Kautschuk, Schwamm oder dergleichen) besitzt, mittelst dessen der Lippenschützer am Trinkgefäfse abgedichtet wird.

Es ist selbstverständlich, dafs die Form des Schützers, sowie die Mittel zu seiner Befestigung am Trinkgefäfse mannigfach abgeändert werden können, ohne vom Wesen der vorliegenden Erfindung abzuweichen.

PATENT-ANSPRUCH:

Anlegbares Mundstück für Trinkgefäfse, bestehend aus einer ebenen, federnden oder biegsamen Platte *(l)*, welche durch ein Gummiband *(b)* am Gefäfse befestigt, durch einen Kautschukstreifen *(d)* gegen das Gefäfs abgedichtet werden kann.

Hierzu 1 Blatt Zeichnungen.

BERLIN. GEDRUCKT IN DER REICHSDRUCKEREI

65. KITCHEN & TABLE ARTICLES,
Cups.

Cups

№ 74607 — KLASSE 64.

AUSGEGEBEN DEN 21. APRIL 1894.

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Kaiserliches
Patentamt

D7-396.2

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[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

Fig 1

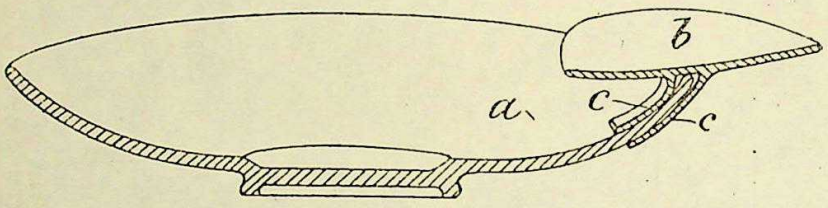


Fig 2

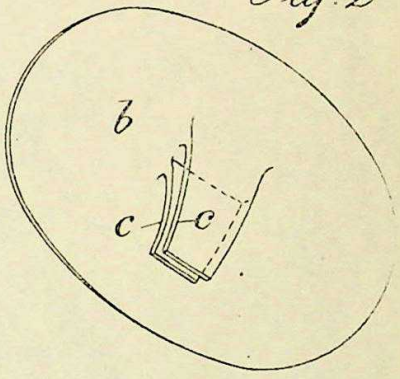


Fig 3

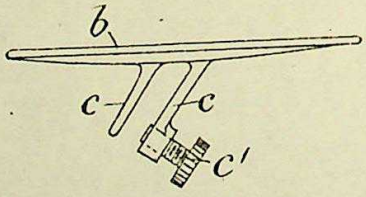
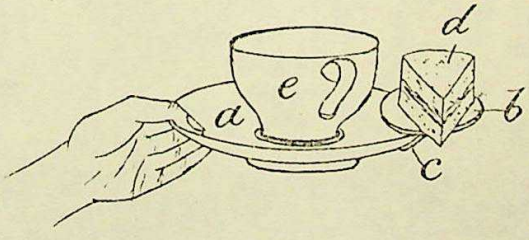


Fig 4



Goffey (English) 2663.

Feb. 2. 1898

BRITISH

#22,794

A.D. 1913. Oct, 9. Nº 22,794.
NAIRN'S Complete Specification.

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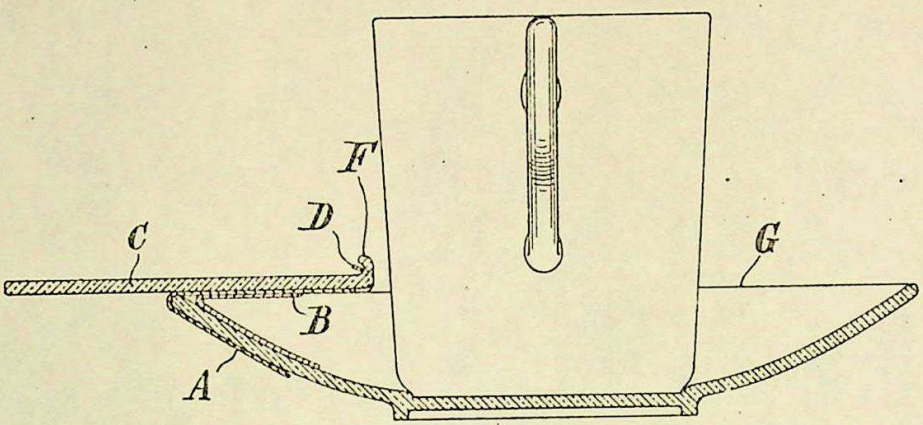
Fig. 1.



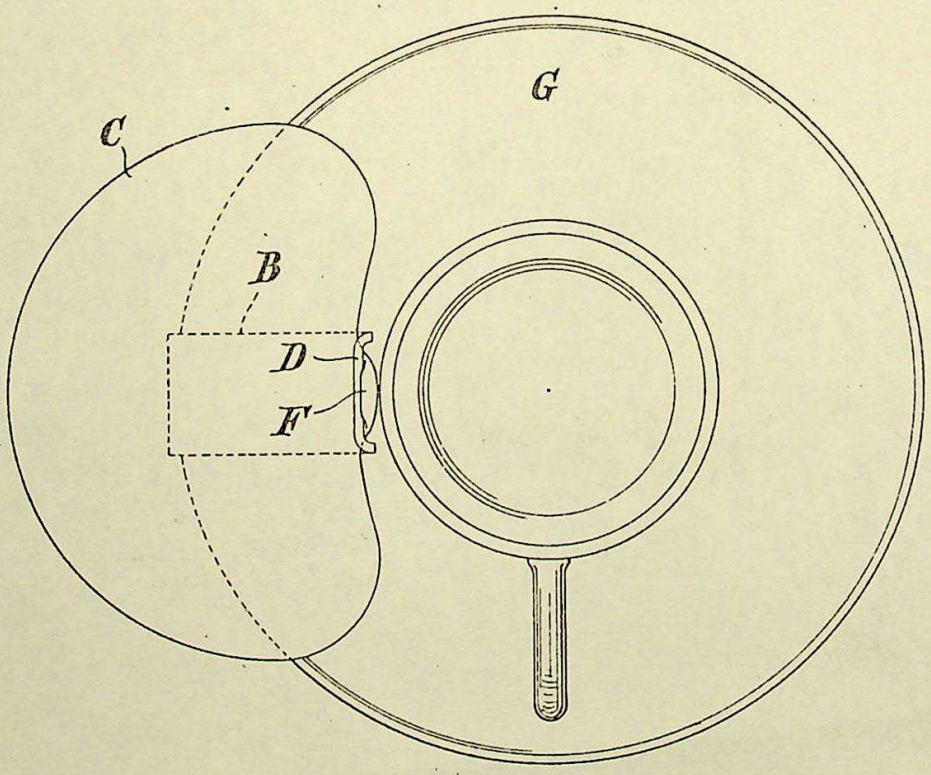


Fig. 2.

Malby&Sons, Photo-Litho.

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FRANCE

French Grilli 544,877 Oct. 2, 1922

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1 sheet dwg.
2 pp. spec.

Fig. 3

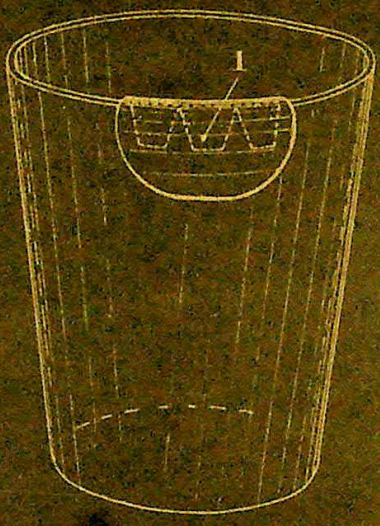
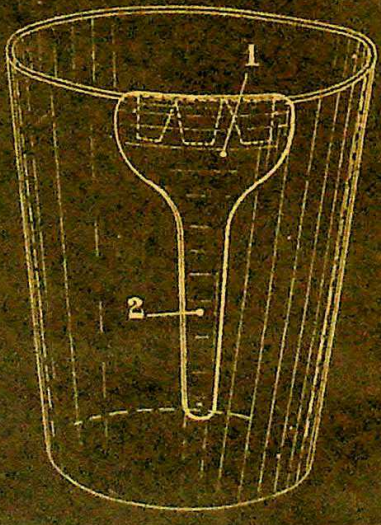


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 4



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

OFFICE NATIONAL DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE.

BREVET D'INVENTION.

IX. — Matériel de l'économie domestique.
3. — COUTELLERIE ET SERVICE DE TABLE.

LIBRARY
JAN 4 - 1923
U. S. PATENT OFFICE

N° 544.877

Dispositif protecteur pour verres et récipients servant à boire.

M. HECTOR GRILLI résidant en France (Seine-et-Oise).

Demandé le 15 décembre 1921, à 16h 37m, à Paris.
Délivré le 6 juillet 1922. — Publié le 2 octobre 1922.

La présente invention a pour objet un dispositif destiné à être adapté aux verres à boire, afin d'éviter le contact des lèvres du buveur avec le verre, pour obtenir ainsi toutes conditions d'hygiène désirables lorsque l'on utilise un verre ou une tasse dans un établissement public.

Ce dispositif est représenté par le dessin annexé, dans lequel :

Les figures 1 et 2 représentent le dispositif isolément vu des deux côtés.

La figure 3 montre le dispositif placé sur un verre à boire.

La figure 4 représente un dispositif protecteur selon une variante d'exécution.

Le dispositif protecteur, objet de l'invention consiste en une plaque d'une matière convenable pour présenter une résistance suffisante avec une certaine flexibilité, repliée en angle aigu, de manière à pouvoir être posée sur le bord du verre.

La partie 1 représente la dimension et la forme convenables pour permettre l'application des lèvres du buveur sans qu'elles puissent venir au contact de la paroi du verre.

La partie 1', qui se trouve placée du côté intérieur du verre présente plusieurs fentes, de manière à former des languettes, afin que la pièce présente la flexibilité suffisante pour se maintenir sur le bord du verre.

La figure 3 montre un verre auquel on a adapté ce dispositif.

La figure 4 représente un verre avec un dispositif dont la partie extérieure 1 est prolongée en 2 afin que le buveur puisse le maintenir avec la main pendant qu'il boit.

Le dispositif protecteur, objet de l'invention, peut être établi en métal ou en toute matière convenable présentant la solidité suffisante et pouvant résister au contact d'un liquide.

On peut, par exemple, établir une telle pièce en un métal tel que l'aluminium ou en une matière plastique convenable telle que le celluloïd ou ses succédanés.

On peut faire de cette pièce un ustensile personnel d'usage permanent ou bien, vu son très faible prix, un objet dont l'utilisation est limitée à un seul service et qui peut être distribué gratuitement dans les cafés, hôtels et autres établissements où l'on débite des boissons ainsi que dans les hôpitaux, sanatorias et être à cet effet placé dans une enveloppe de papier close qui sera ouverte par le buveur.

Il est à remarquer que la forme de cet objet et son mode de présentation se prêtent aisément à des moyens de publicité.

RÉSUMÉ.

Cette invention se rapporte à :

1° Un dispositif protecteur pour verres à

boire et récipients analogue, destiné à éviter le contact des lèvres du buveur avec la paroi du récipient, consistant en une plaque de métal ou autre matière convenable, repliée en angle aigu de manière à pouvoir être placée sur le bord du verre, et ayant une forme et des dimensions convenables pour éviter le contact des lèvres du buveur avec le récipient.

2° Un dispositif protecteur selon le paragraphe 1°, comportant des fentes destinées à diviser une partie de la plaque en lamelles flexibles facilitant la mise en place et le maintien du dispositif sur le verre.

3° Comme produit industriel, un dispositif protecteur pour verres à boire selon les paragraphes 1° et 2°, enfermé dans une enveloppe close pour ne servir qu'une seule fois à l'usager.

HECTOR GRILLI.

Par procuration :

DOM CASALONGA.

Pour la vente [illegible] à l'Imprimerie Nationale, 87, rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris (3e).

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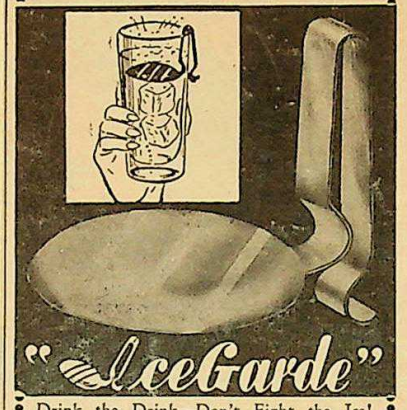
HOUSE + GARDEN 12-1951 P. 83

+ D7-396.2 92

For a New Note in Drinking



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92

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

JULY 1960

p. 6

INTRIGUING STERLING ITEMS

From the heart of New England's Pioneer Valley come these unusual sterling silver items. Ideal for gifts or personal use.

STERLING SILVER SIPPER SPOONS – Lovely heart shaped spoon with hollow sterling stem for sipping. Adds glamour when serving tall drinks.

LEMON JUICE HOLDERS – Fascinating new way to serve iced tea. Gold-lined clip-on cups. Use as jigger for other drinks.

JUICE HOLDERS – Set of 4, $14.95

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Set of 4, $6.80 Set of 8, $13.60
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Registered Jeweler
American Gem Society
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House Beautiful
July, 1960 - p. 6

GOURMET MAY, 1975

D7-396.4
GOURMET
MAY, 1975

P. INSIDE FRONT COVER

Discover China with Haviland

Some 2,000 years ago, in China, an ethereal shade of porcelain was achieved which was neither grey nor green nor blue, but "celadon." For over half a century, in Limoges, Haviland strove to perfect this rare porcelain body. Today, celadon is part of a new generation of Haviland—"Chrysanthème" with its flowering freshness, and the more classical "Kien Long." Their pale beauty contrasts with the creamy whiteness of the more contemporary "Cathay" seen in the lower right.

At fine stores or write Haviland & Company, Inc., 11 East 26 Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Send 25¢ for color brochure and name of nearest dealer.

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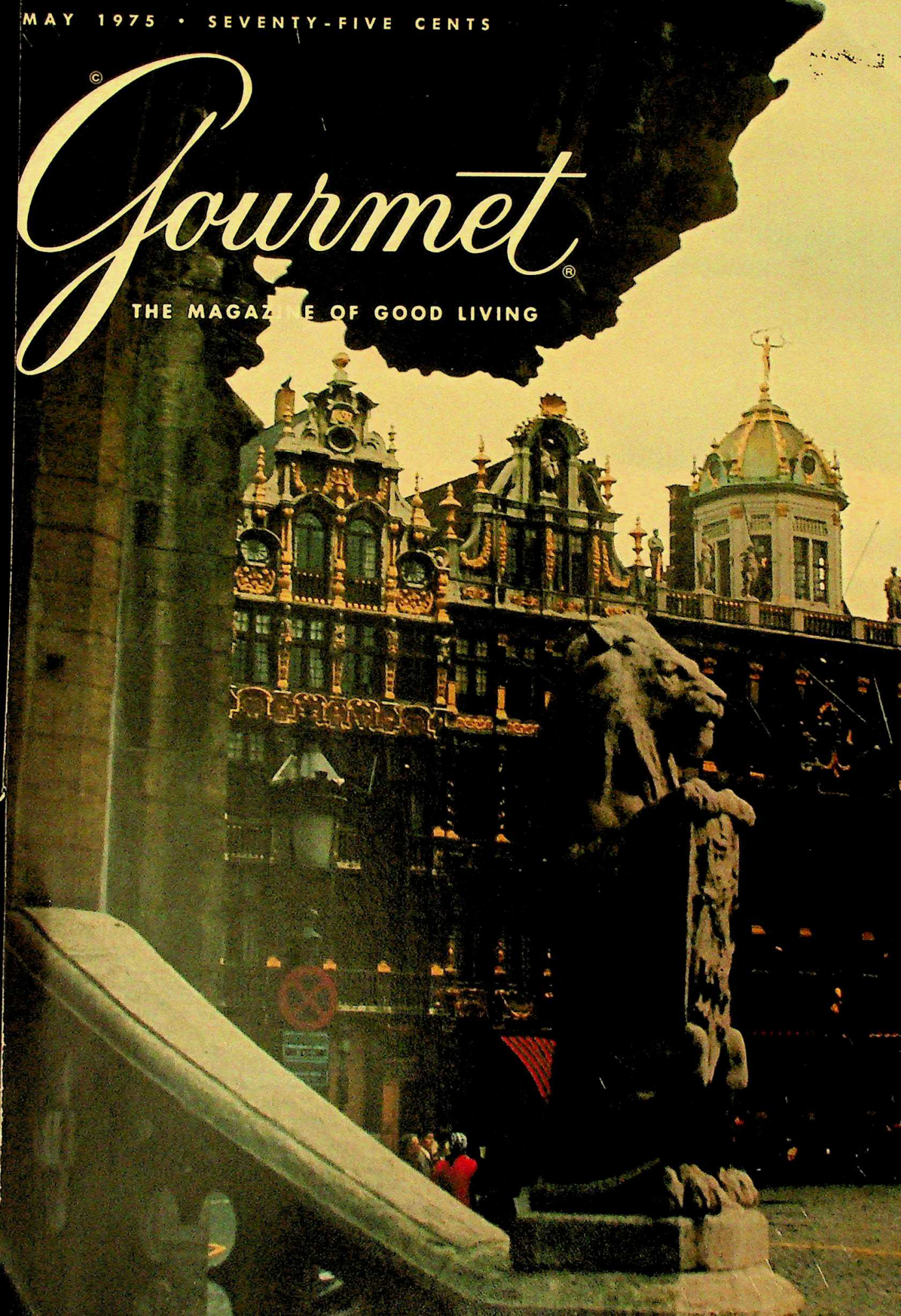
THE MAGAZINE OF GOOD LIVING



D7-396.4

Having a chip on your dinnerware is like having a spot on your dress.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING-
SEPT., 1979 p. 25

Introducing Batik.
An earthenware look with the strength of CORELLE® dinnerware.

You'll never be embarrassed to set your table with our new Batik pattern. Because it will always look beautiful. Like all CORELLE® livingware, our new Batik pattern was made to survive ovens, dishwashers, kids, thousands of breakfasts, lunches, dinners and snacks—without chipping or fading. That's simply not true of most other casual dinnerware. In fact, each piece of CORELLE livingware is backed by a 2-year warranty. The new, earthenware-look Batik. It may be the last set of casual dinnerware you ever buy. CORNING

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investigated your case, now you can ask for help from the Director of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Electronics Group, Electronics Industries Association, 2001 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

To handle a complaint, the association will need your name, address and phone number, the brand name, model and serial number of the product, its date of purchase and the name of the dealer. Describe your problem briefly and include copies of any invoices or work orders that bear on it.

VISION VOLUNTEERS

There's a unique charitable group in New Jersey, not far from where I live. I drove over to pay a call the other day, wanting to see for myself. The group is New Eyes for the Needy and its purpose is, in large part, to provide eyeglasses for those who can't afford to buy them.

I was impressed by the simple, efficient headquarters of this volunteer group, which has helped more than a million people in the 40 years of its existence.

What New Eyes does is distribute discarded eyeglasses sent in by individuals and organizations. Glasses are given (never sold) to missions, medical centers and hospitals around the world. Many pairs, for instance, go to India and Africa where nonprescription sunglasses are in great demand. New Eyes also fills a need in these two continents for artificial eyes.

Since it is illegal to redistribute glasses in the U.S., New Eyes pays for new glasses for U.S. residents when the need is verified by a doctor or a welfare agency. The money comes from the proceeds of a little store New Eyes operates at its headquarters. The store sells items that are sent in—discarded silver, odd pieces of real or costume jewelry, small antiques. Gold frames from broken glasses and nonsalable jewelry are melted down and reused, which means New Eyes appreciates contributions of even an old cuff link or a single earring.

Particularly needed are unbroken plastic frames with single vision lenses, sunglasses, cataract lenses and soft eyeglass cases. New Eyes is also happy to receive and distribute hearing aids and artificial eyes. They cannot use loose lenses, contact lenses or hard eyeglass cases.

The address is New Eyes for the Needy, Inc., Short Hills, N.J. 07078.

PERSONALLY SPEAKING

I once wrote an article called *Mental Thumbsucking*, about procrastination—that very human trait of putting off things. The other day I found it in my files and reread it. I was interested because the autumn season is pushing me to tackle projects I had set aside during the summer. Also, recently I read a psychologist's claim that we put off things because we have a fear of failure. (I doubt that—sheer laziness is more like it.)

It's strange, sometimes, to read what you once wrote. In my article I warned that the pleasure we all take in daydreams can become so satisfying (as we paint pictures of our brilliant successes) that the fantasies hypnotize us and keep us from facing reality. I ended the article by saying: "Starch your ego with things done, not dreamed of." In simple words—get going!

I remember that I was never paid for *Mental Thumbsucking* because the magazine I did it for went bankrupt. I wonder—did they procrastinate?

Address letters to: Mrs. Charlotte Montgomery, GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, 959 Eighth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

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538

AUSTRALIA

129,425

OCT. 12, 1948

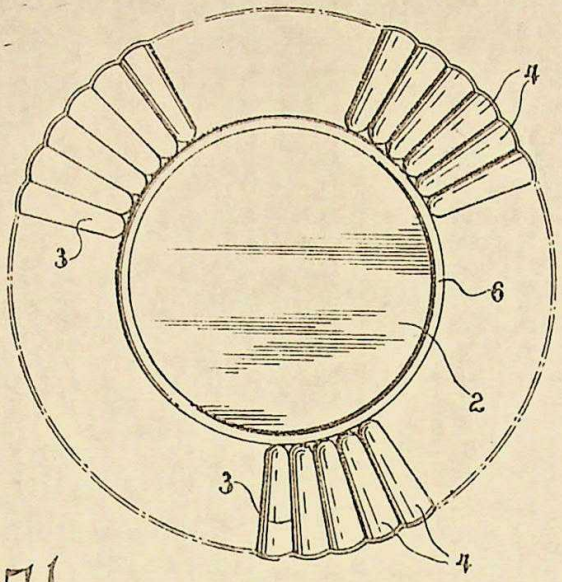

Fig. 1.

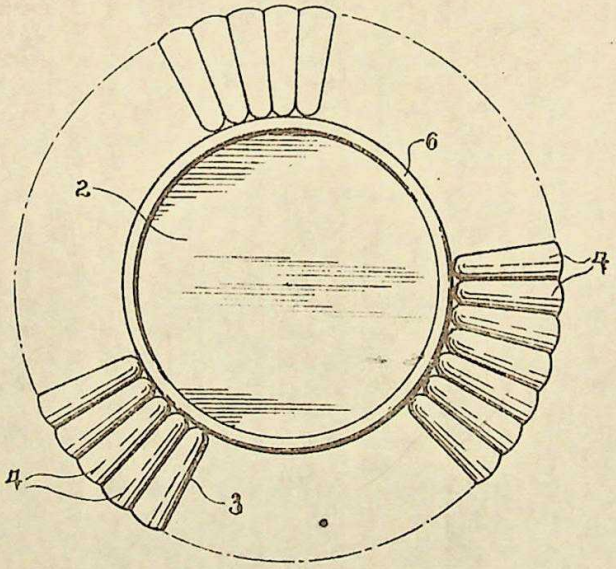

Fig. 2.

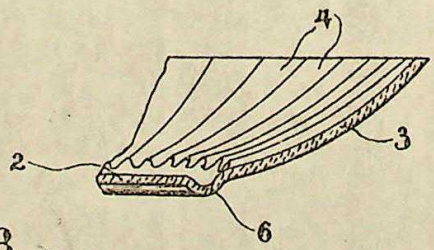

Fig. 3.

Div 46/40

Class 229

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

PATENT SPECIFICATION

129,425

Application Date: 21st May, 1946. **No. 3,658/46.**

Complete Specification Published .. .. 20th March, 1947.
Complete Specification .. .. .. Accepted, 12th October, 1948.

Class 48.5

Drawing attached.

Paper see Back

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

"An improved plate, dish or the like."

I, EDMUND GEORGE BARKER, Manufacturer, 476-490 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of ustralia, hereby declare this invention d the manner in which it is to be perrmed to be fully described and ascertained and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to plates, dishes or e like of the kind composed of paper or e material and which have an upstandg edge portion stiffened by a series of ansverse corrugations. As such plates are ore particularly intended for use at picics or lunches and for cooking, window splay and various other similar purposes, ey are of relatively low cost so that they ay be discarded if so desired after use.

A paper plate or the like of the type menoned usually has a substantially flat cenal portion surrounded by an endless upnding edge portion which is corrugated bstantially radially in order to impart iffness and form to the plate and to rein the food or other articles thereon. wever, in use, such corrugated edge porns have a natural tendency to flatten, us materially reducing the rigidity and nsequently the effective life of the plate. addition the flat bottom only requires to be slightly deformed to develop a point contact with a table or like support and thus cause the plate to spin, a feature which is frequently most undesirable.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide an improved plate, dish or the like, of the kind indicated which is much stiffer and more rigid than hitherto. The improved plate embodies means which opposes the usual tendency of the upstanding edge portion to flatten, thus extending both the life and field of use of the improved plate. The advantages mentioned are obtained without any increase either in the weight or cost of producing the improved plate. But in order that this invention may be better understood reference will now be made to the accompanying sheet of drawings which are to be taken as part of this specification and read herewith:—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a paper plate in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged, fragmentary section of portion of the improved plate.

The improved plate or the like is preferably of circular shape in that the improved

57.—11/11/48.—105.—Price, 1s. 6d., post free.

plate may be of oval, polygonal, or any other suitable formation.

The central body portion 2 of the plate is substantially flat and merges into an upstanding edge portion 3 which is corrugated transversely and preferably curved outwardly and upwardly in a concave formation.

The marginal edge corrugations 4 are preferably substantially radial, although the invention is not limited thereto and the corrugation may be curved longitudinally, or extend in any transverse direction other than radial if so desired.

According to the present invention, a reinforcing rib 6 is expressed in the central body portion of the plate so as to extend crosswise of the transverse corrugations 4 at or adjacent to the roots or inner ends thereof. This reinforcing rib is preferably of circular formation in plan, but may be, for example, of oval or polygonal form depending upon the shape of the plate and the length of the transverse corrugations.

The cross sectional formation of the reinforcing rib may also vary as desired, although it is preferably of substantially "U" or "V" shape to provide maximum stiffness.

In order to prevent undesirable spinning of the plate, the reinforcing rib 6 is preferably expressed downwardly so that it depends beneath the lower surface of the flat central portion 2 and is thus adapted to form an endless line contact with a table or the like. Such a line contact affords a firm frictional grip, which avoids the aforesaid undesirable point contact and either eliminates or at least reduces the possibility of spinning of the plate to a minimum.

In use, the endless reinforcing rib 6 functions as a barrier which effectively prevents the transverse corrugations 4 from extending inwardly beyond their normal roots or foundations and thus weakening the upstanding edge of the plate. The result is that the effective strength of the plate is materially improved without any increase in weight, whilst in addition the plate substantially maintains its original shape and form for a much longer period than hitherto.

Instead of being expressed downwardly as aforesaid, the reinforcing rib may be expressed upwardly, whilst in addition more than one reinforcing rib may be provide if so desired. Furthermore instead of th reinforcing rib being of continuous forma tion as aforesaid, a plurality of separat ribs may, in some instances, be employed.

Having now fully described and ascer tained my said invention and the manne in which it is to be performed, I declar that what I claim is:—

1. An improved plate or the like of th kind indicated comprising a central bod portion having an upstanding edge por tion which is corrugated transversely, sai body portion being provided with one o more reinforcing ribs extending cross wis of said transverse corrugations and located at or adjacent to the inner ends thereof whereby the reinforcing rib or ribs function to oppose any inward extension of said corrugations for the purpose specified.

2. An improved plate or the like of the kind indicated comprising a central body portion which is substantially flat and merges into an upstanding edge portion which is of endless formation and corrugated transversely, said body portion being provided with an endless reinforcing rib extending cross wise of said transverse corrugations and located at or adjacent to the inner ends thereof whereby the endless reinforcing rib functions to oppose any inward extension of said corrugations for the purpose specified.

3. A device according to either of Claims 1 or 2 wherein each said reinforcing rib is expressed downwardly so that it depends beneath the lower surface of the central body portion and is thus adapted to form a line contact with a table or other supporting surface for the purpose specified.

4. A device according to any of the foregoing claims wherein each said reinforceing rib is of substantially "U" or "V" shape in cross section for the purpose specified.

5. An improved plate or the like of the kind indicated comprising a central body portion and an integral edge portion of circular formation, said body portion being substantially flat whilst the edge portion is curved outwardly and upwardly in concave formation and stiffened with a series of substantially radial corrugations, said body portion being provided with a downwardly expressed reinforcing rib of circular shape in plan and which extends cross wise of

aid radial corrugations at or adjacent to ne inner ends thereof whereby the rein-orcing rib functions to oppose any inward xtension of said corrugations for the pur-ose specified.

6. An improved plate or the like as laimed in any one of Claims 1, 2 or 5 and s exemplified in the accompanying draw-ngs.

7. An improved plate or the like of the ind indicated substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 16th day of January, A.D. 1947.

EDMUND GEORGE BARKER,
By his Patent Attorneys,
PHILLIPS, ORMONDE, LE PLASTRIER & KELSON,
CECIL W. LE PLASTRIER,
Fellows Institute of Patent Attorneys of Australia.

Witness—L. Spinks.

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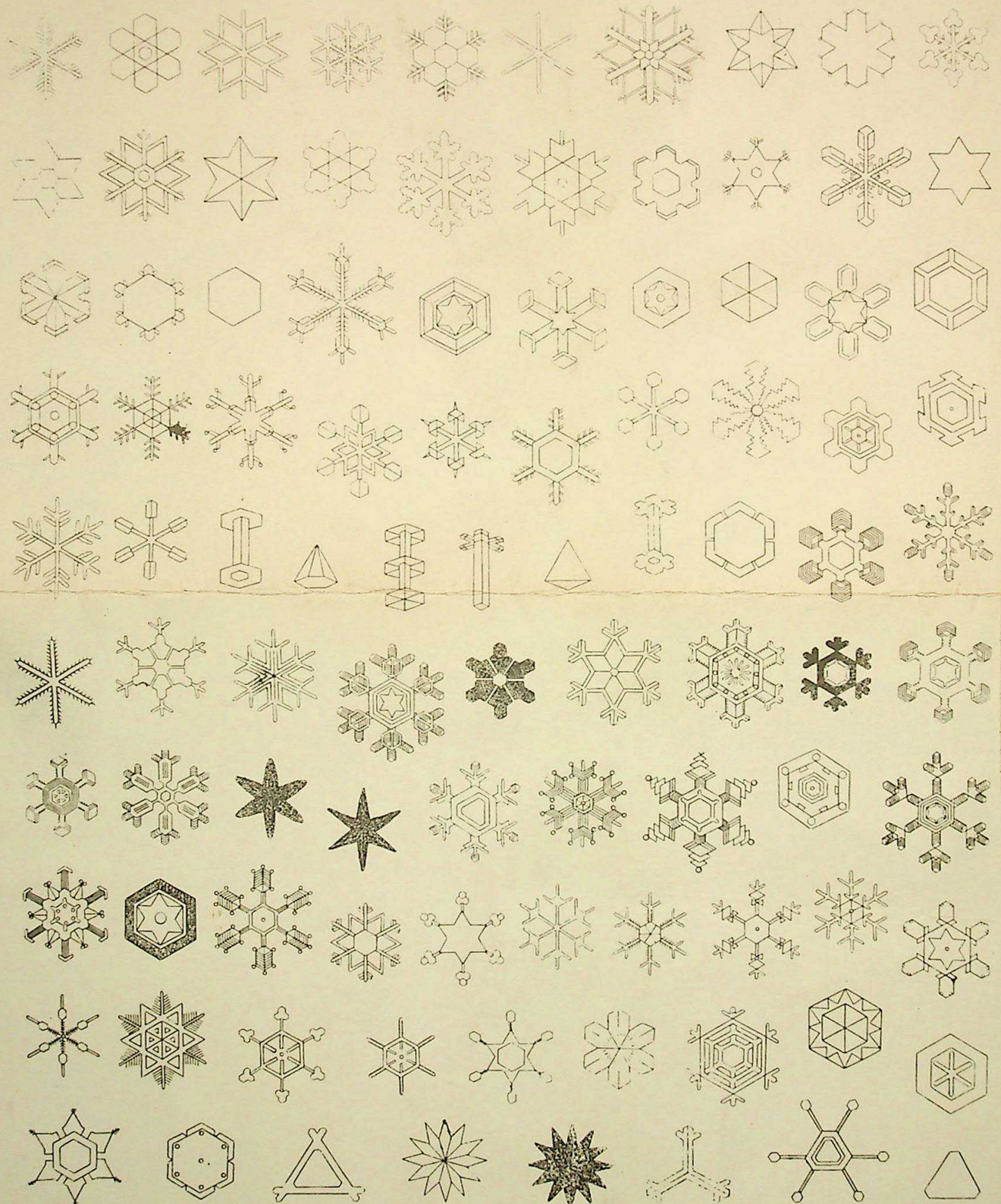
D7-396.4

AMERICAN FABRICS
#12 WINTER
P. 112 1949-1950

SNOW



D7/28

D7-396.5

Fig. 1.

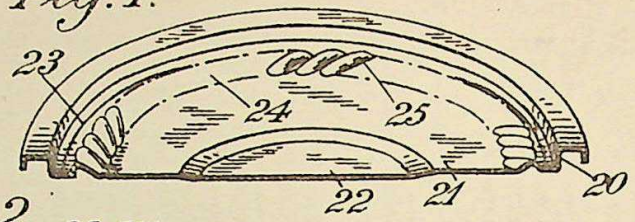


Fig. 2.

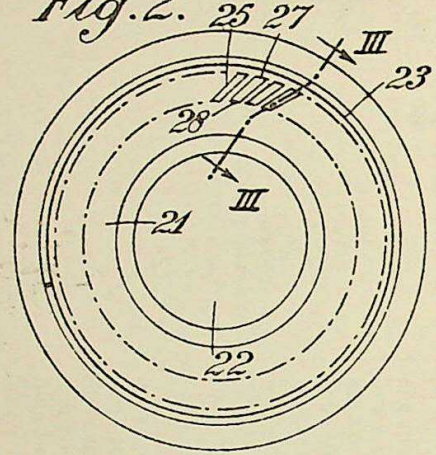


Fig. 4.

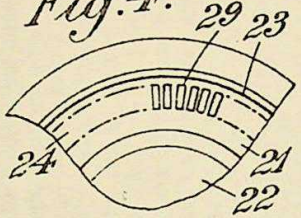


Fig. 5.

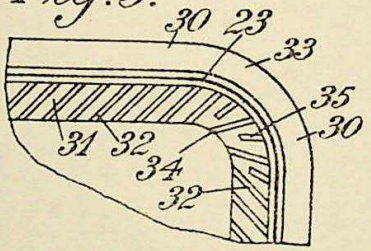
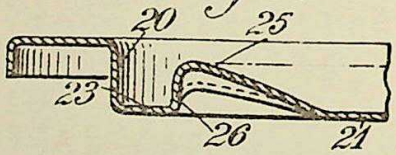


Fig. 3.



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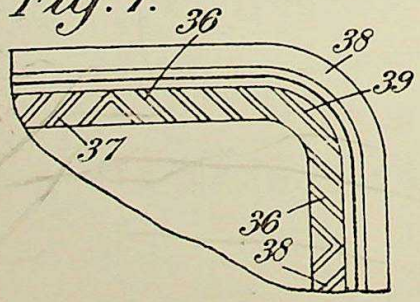


Fig. 6.

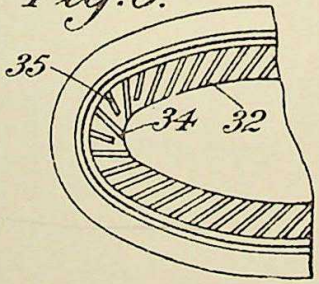


Fig. 8.

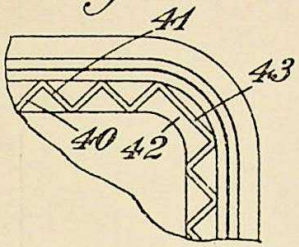


Fig. 9.

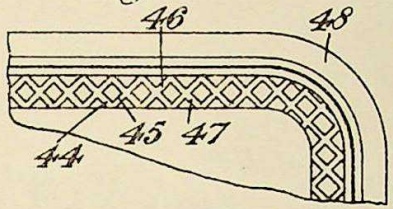


Fig. 10.

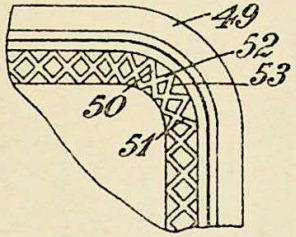


Fig. 11.

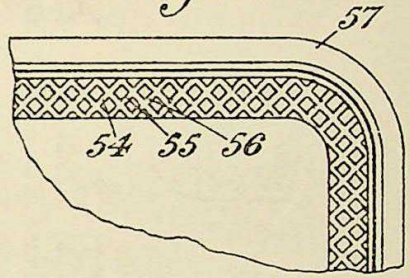


Fig. 12.

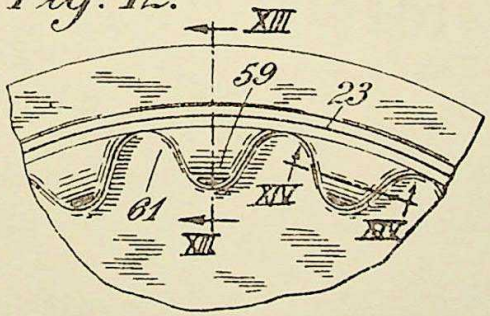


Fig. 13.

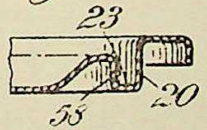
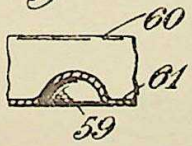


Fig. 14.



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Ans. nr. 4167/47.

DANMARK

PATENT Nr. 74718.

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BESKRIVELSE

MED TILHØRENDE TEGNING

OFFENTLIGGJORT DEN 15. SEPTEMBER 1952

AF

DIREKTORATET FOR PATENT- OG VAREMÆRKEVÆSENET.

LOFTS CANNING PATENTS LIMITED,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Låg til dåser eller lignende beholdere.

Patent udstedt den 1. september 1952. Patenttiden løber fra den 10. november 1947. Fortrinsret påberåbt fra den 2. december 1946 (England).

Opfindelsen angår et låg til dåser eller lignende beholdere, hvilket låg omfatter et parti, hvor overfladen er forsynet med en svækningslinie, langs hvilken materialet kan rives op med henblik på åbning af dåsen, og en opadbuet ribbe, der er anbragt neden for svækningslinien.

Hensigten med den nævnte ribbe er at gøre materialet i nærheden af svækningslinien tilstrækkelig stærkt til at hindre bøjning eller sønderrivning undtagen netop langs svækningslinien, når dåsen åbnes. Der kendes lågkonstruktioner med en langs svækningslinien forløbende forstærkningsribbe med et simpelt symmetrisk bueformet tværsnit, der er det samme langs hele ribbens længde. Denne ribbe har imidlertid vist sig utilstrækkelig til at sikre, at metaloprivningen følger svækningslinien. Det har også været forsøgt at udforme ribben med to parallelle, tæt ved siden af hinanden liggende sidevægge, der skråner udad mod svækningslinien. Derved opnåedes en ribbe, der er tilstrækkelig stærk til, at dåsen eller beholderen kan åbnes ved hjælp af et værktøj, der indsættes under ribben, og ved hjælp af hvilket låget vippes op, uden at det er nødvendigt at gennemstikke låget langs svækningslinien. Imidlertid krævede formningen af låget to presse- eller stanseoperationer.

Formålet med opfindelsen er at tilvejebringe et låg, der kan fremstilles ved en enkelt presse- eller stanseoperation, og som under anvendelse af en opadbuet ribbe er tilstrækkelig stærkt til, at metaloprivningen ved dåsens oplukning følger svækningslinien, uden at låget i øvrigt deformeres.

Dette formål er opnået ved det ifølge opfindelsen fremstillede låg, der er ejendommeligt ved, at den opadbuede ribbe er udformet med korrugeringer, der hver strækker sig tværs over ribben og har en sådan højde over lågbunden, at ribben får en bølget overflade.

Ifølge opfindelsen kan korrugeringerne hensigtsmæssigt strække sig hovedsagelig tværs over ribbens fulde bredde, endende ved eller tæt ved den nærmest svækningslinien værende, på lågets hovedplan i hovedsagen vinkelrette kant af ribben. Ved dette arrangement opnås en forbedret modstandsevne mod bøjning og vridning under dåsens oplukning.

Der kan tænkes forskellige former for korrugeringerne og deres beliggenhed, der alle har til formål at give ribben fornøden stivhed i såvel længderetningen som tværretningen. Således kan ifølge opfindelsen korrugeringerne strække sig vinkelret på svækningslinien, eller de kan, ligeledes ifølge opfindelsen, danne en vinkel på indtil ca. 45° med en linie vinkelret på svækningsliniens længderetning.

Endvidere kan korrugeringerne ifølge opfindelsen have siksakform.

Ifølge en særlig hensigtsmæssig udførelsesform for et låg ifølge opfindelsen kan korrugeringernes indbyrdes afstand stå i et sådant forhold til deres længde og deres hældning mod svækningslinien, at de overlapper hinanden i ribbens længderetning. Herved opnås, at der i hvert snit gennem den buede ribbe vinkelret på svækningslinien findes mindst een korrugering på den buede overflade.

Endelig kan ifølge opfindelsen ribben hensigtsmæssigt have to eller flere sæt korrugeringer, der krydser hinanden, hvorved lågstyrken yderligere forøges.

Opfindelsen skal beskrives i det følgende under henvisning til tegningen, hvor

fig. 1 perspektivisk viser en del af et låg til en dåse ifølge opfindelsen,

fig. 2 låget med nogle af korrugeringerne, set fra oven,

fig. 3 er et snit efter linien *III—III* i fig. 2,

fig. 4 viser en del af et låg med radiale korrugeringer, set fra oven,

fig. 5 en del af et låg til en rektangulær beholder med korrugeringer, der danner en vinkel med beholdersiderne, set fra oven,

fig. 6 en del af et låg til en oval beholder med et lignende arrangement af korrugeringer som ved udførelsesformen i fig. 4, set fra oven,

fig. 7 en del af et låg til en rektangulær beholder, hvor halvdelen af korrugeringerne har een hældning og resten en anden hældning, set fra oven,

fig. 8 en del af et låg til en rektangulær beholder med korrugeringer i siksakform, set fra oven,

fig. 9 en del af et låg til en rektangulær beholder med to sæt sammenflettede korrugeringer i siksakform, set fra oven,

fig. 10 et lignende billede som fig. 9, men af en ændret udførelsesform for korrugeringernes forløb i beholderens afrundede hjørne,

fig. 11 en del af et låg til en rektangulær beholder med tre sæt sammenflettede korrugeringer i siksakform, set fra oven,

fig. 12 en del af et låg til en cylindrisk dåse med radialt forløbende korrugeringer som ved udførelsesformen i fig. 4, dog med større stigning i forhold til ribbens længde, set fra oven,

fig. 13 er et snit efter linien *XIII—XIII* i fig. 12, og

fig. 14 et snit efter linien XIV—XIV i fig. 12.

Figurerne 1, 2 og 3 viser en udførelsesform for et låg ifølge opfindelsen, hvilket låg har en almindelig skiveform og er bestemt til at fastgøres til den øverste vægkant af en cylindrisk dåse eller beholder. Dåsens åbning udføres ved bortskæring af den midterste del af låget. Dette låg er ved kanten forsynet med en ombøjet opstående flange *20*, ved hvilken låget på en hvilken som helst almindelig og bekvem måde kan fastgøres til beholderens cylindriske væg. Den centrale del *22* af lågskiven *21* kan være skålformet eller fremstillet med korrugeringer af en hvilken som helst anden form, der tilvejebringer den ønskede elasticitet og styrke til at modstå påvirkninger på dåsen under fyldning, manipulering og transport. Når dåsen skal åbnes, fjernes den centrale del *21*, *22*, og i dette øjemed har låget en svækningslinie *23*, fig. 3, der lokalt svækker materialet tilstrækkeligt til, at det kan skæres op. For at opskæringen skal begrænses nøje til svækningslinien, er kanten af den centrale del *21*, der grænser op til svækningslinien, forsynet med en opadbuet ribbe *24*, fig. 1. Denne ribbe giver nogen forøget stivhed til delen *21*, men for at skabe yderligere styrke og stivhed er den forsynet med korrugeringer *25*, der strækker sig tværs over ribben fra dens indre til dens ydre kant. Ribbens ydre side *26*, der ligger op mod svækningslinien *23*, er i hovedsagen vinkelret på skiven *21*, *22*'s plan for således også at forøge styrke og stivheden, medens åbningen udføres ved gennemboring af låget med et skarpt instrument i svækningslinien *23*, hvorefter den centrale del *21* løftes opefter til gennemføring af afrivningen.

Som tydeligst vist i fig. 1 og 2, strækker korrugeringerne *25* sig tværs over hovedsagelig den fulde bredde af ribben og har størst højde ved den ydre omkreds og derfra aftagende til minimumshøjde ved ribbens indre omkreds. Som tydeligst vist i fig. 2 danner korrugeringernes akser en vinkel på ca. 45° med normalen i svækningslinien *23*, d. v. s. med tangenten til den cirkel, der bestemmer den ydre grænse af den buede ribbe. Denne vinkel kan imidlertid varieres betydeligt. Korrugeringerne *25*'s stigning er valgt således i forhold til deres hældningsvinkel og deres længde, at den radiale ydre ende *27* af hver korrugering i ribbens længderetning overlapper den radiale indre ende *28* af den næste eller de følgende korrugeringer, så at en radial linie fra den ydre ende af en korrugering skærer en eller flere korrugeringer. Derved vil enhver radial linie, der strækker sig tværs over den buede ribbe, i det mindste skære een korrugering, hvorved der opnås forøget stivhed gennem hele ribbens længde.

Medens ovenstående er den foretrukne konstruktion og det foretrukne arrangement af et cirkulært låg, er det ikke det afgørende, at korrugeringerne ligger skråt på den ovenfor beskrevne måde, idet låget, som vist i fig. 4, kan have radiale korrugeringer *29*.

Opfindelsen kan foruden til cylindriske dåser anvendes til dåser eller beholdere af en hvilken som helst form. Fig. 5 viser en del af et låg til en rektangulær beholder, hvor de lige sider er forbundne ved runde hjørner. I dette arrangement strækker ribben *31* sig langs med siderne *30*, og korrugeringerne *32* danner en vinkel med de lige sider. Den almindelige form af ribben er som den allerede beskrevne, og svækningslinien er betegnet med *23*. Ved beholderens runde hjørner *33* kan korrugeringernes skrå placering måske bevirke, at deres indre ender *34* glider over hinanden, så at den lokale stivhed på dette sted ved hjælp af korrugeringerne ikke kan

bevares, men for at overvinde denne vanskelighed er nogle korrugeringer *35* gjort kortere end andre, som vist på tegningen.

Fig. 6 viser en del af et låg med en korrugeret ribbe som den i fig. 5 viste, men anvendt til en oval dåse.

Fig. 7 viser et ændret arrangement af korrugeringerne ved en rektangulær dåse. Korrugeringerne *36* i den ene halvdel af hver af de lige sider skråner modsat korrugeringerne *37* i den anden halvdel. Korrugeringernes hældninger er ordnet således, at en korrugering *39* i det runde hjørne *38* forløber parallelt med en tangent til midtpunktet af det krumme hjørnestykke. Denne korrugering *39* overlapper fortrinsvis de tilgrænsende korrugeringer *36* på beholderens lige sider.

Fig. 8 viser et arrangement, hvor korrugeringerne *40* og *41* i stedet for at være parallelle med hinanden har siksakform. I dette tilfælde er afstivningen af et hjørnestykke *42* tilvejebragt ved en enkelt korrugering *43*, der er parallel med den ene del af de siksakformede korrugeringer.

Fig. 9 viser endnu en udførelsesform, hvor to sæt siksakformede korrugeringer *44*, *45* og *46*, *47* er indflettet i hinanden med ensartede mellemrum, og i det runde hjørne *48* er korrugeringerne parallelle med de to sæt korrugeringer.

Fig. 10 viser et ændret arrangement af de siksakformede eller X-formede korrugeringer i beholderens runde hjørne *49*. Korrugeringernes X-form er fortsat gennem det runde hjørne, idet dog vinklen mellem korrugeringerne *50* og *51* er forøget, medens vinklen mellem korrugeringerne *52* og *53* er formindsket.

Fig. 11 viser et lignende arrangement som fig. 9 med undtagelse af, at der her er tre sæt siksakformede korrugeringer *54*, *55* og *56* indflettet i hinanden, og korrugeringerne i det runde hjørne *57* er ordnet på samme måde som ved udførelsesformen i fig. 9.

Fig. 12, 13 og 14 viser en udførelsesform, hvor korrugeringerne er anbragt radialt ligesom i fig. 4, men deres bredde og stigning er dog her væsentligt større i forhold til ribbens længde. Den almindelige konstruktion ligner med hensyn til flangen *20* og svækningslinien *23* den i fig. 3 viste, men den side *58* af ribben, der grænser op til svækningslinien *23*, er mere vinkelret på lågets almindelige overflade end i fig. 3. Som tydeligst vist i fig. 14, har korrugeringen *59* hovedsagelig cirkulær form, hvis dybde vokser i radial retning fra ribben *60*'s indre kant til dens ydre kant. Den mellemliggende del *61* mellem korrugeringerne kan være flad.

Det skal bemærkes, at en hvilken som helst af de ovenfor beskrevne former for korrugeringer kan anvendes ved beholdere af en hvilken som helst form.

Endelig skal det bemærkes, at opfindelsen er lige så anvendelig til beholdere, hvor låget ikke nødvendigvis fjernes helt, når beholderen åbnes, således f. eks. ved dåser, hvor en forholdsvis lille udtømningsåbning tilvejebringes ved opskæring kun langs en kort længde af svækningslinien, eller hvor den borttagelige del af låget strækker sig over en større del af svækningsliniens længde og efterlader en ubrudt del, der tjener som et hængsel.

Patentkrav.

1. Låg til dåser eller lignende beholdere, hvilket låg omfatter et parti, hvor overfladen er forsynet med en svækningslinie, langs hvilken materialet kan rives op med henblik på åbning af dåsen, og en opadbuet ribbe, der er anbragt inden for svækningslinien, kendetegnet ved, at den opadbuede ribbe er udformet med korrugeringer, der hver strækker sig tværs over ribben og har en sådan højde over lågbunden, at ribben får en bølget overflade.

2. Låg ifølge krav 1, kendetegnet ved, at korrugeringerne strækker sig hovedsagelig tværs over ribbens fulde bredde, endende ved eller tæt ved den nærmest svækningslinien værende, på lågets hovedplan i hovedsagen vinkelrette kant af ribben.

3. Låg ifølge krav 1 eller 2, kendetegnet ved, at korrugeringerne strækker sig vinkelret på svækningslinien.

4. Låg ifølge krav 1 eller 2, kendetegnet ved, at korrugeringerne danner en vinkel på indtil ca. 45° med en linie vinkelret på svækningsliniens længderetning.

5. Låg ifølge krav 4, kendetegnet ved, at korrugeringerne har siksakform.

6. Låg ifølge krav 4, kendetegnet ved, at korrugeringernes indbyrdes afstand står i et sådant forhold til deres længde og deres hældning mod svækningslinien, at de overlapper hinanden i ribbens længderetning.

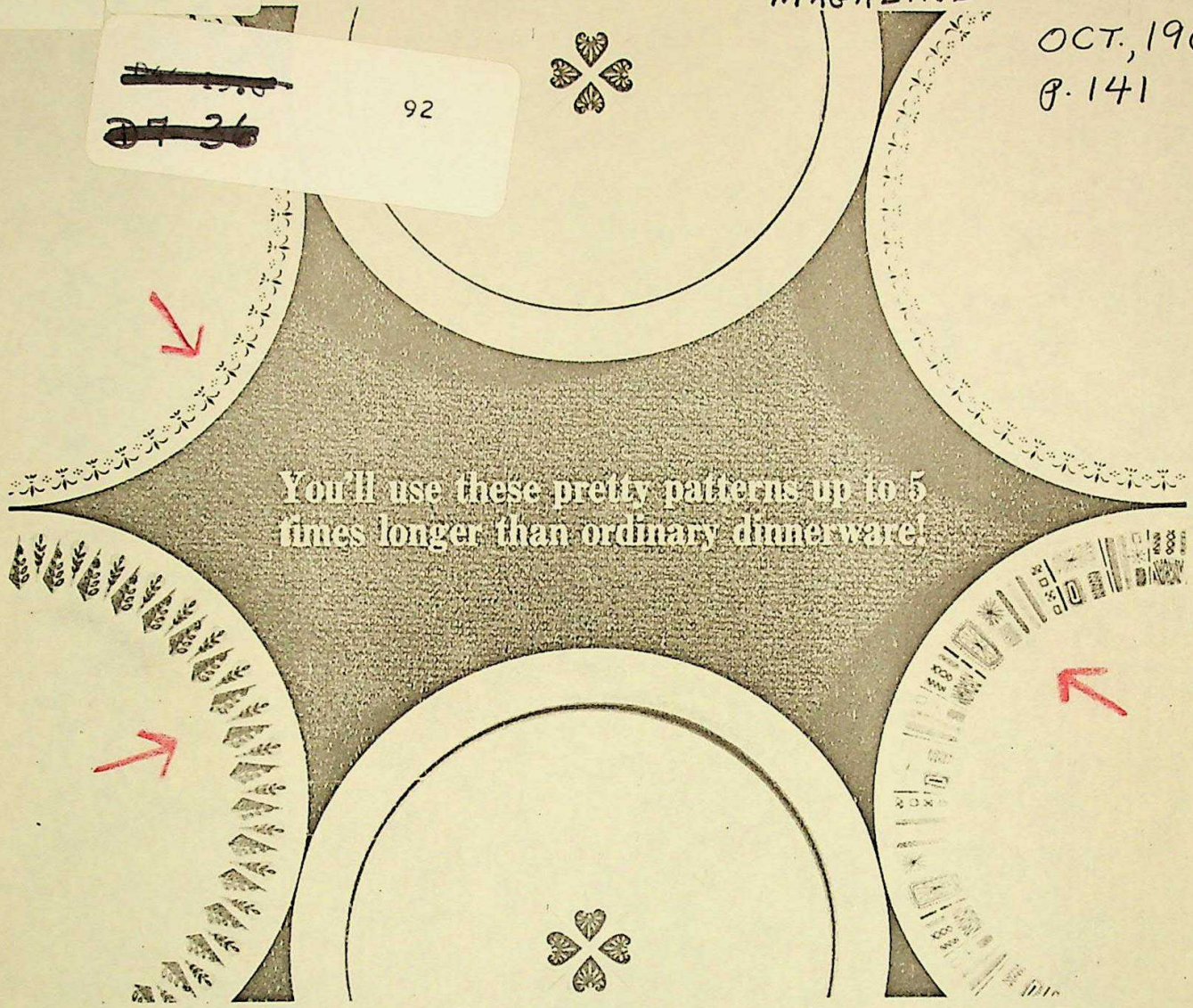
7. Låg ifølge krav 1, kendetegnet ved, at ribben har to eller flere sæt korrugeringer, der krydser hinanden.

København 1952. J. H. Schultz A/S.

D7-396.5

INSTITUTIONS MAGAZINE
OCT., 1963
P. 141

92



Here is the dinnerware that meets your concern for quality, customer satisfaction. And with a big bonus: *Up to 80% savings in dinnerware replacement costs.* In fact, many users find their replacement savings easily pay for the complete installation in little more than a year. Other advantages are: It's 60% lighter, reducing employee fatigue. It eliminates clatter for a quiet homelike atmosphere. Diners like it; in fact, Texas Ware is No. 1 in preference among 16 million families who use melamine in their homes.

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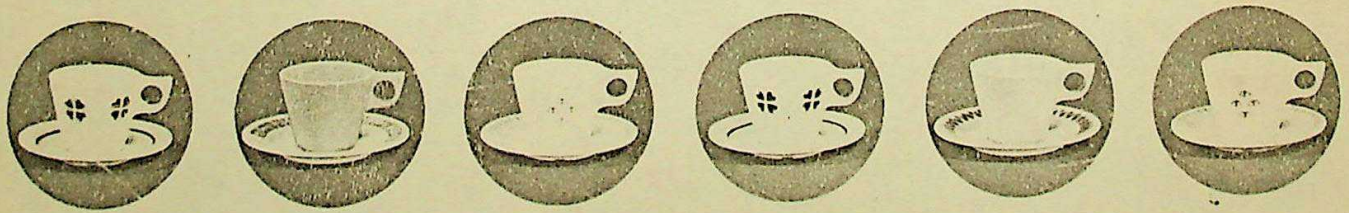

BREAK-RESISTANT **REGAL WARE • TEXAS WARE** MELAMINE DINNERWARE

PRODUCTS OF PLASTICS MANUFACTURING COMPANY • 2700 S. WESTMORELAND, DALLAS 33, TEXAS

TX 147
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Institutions Magazine
October, 1963

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D7-396.5

GREAT BRITAIN
#981,667

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98166

1 SHEET

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale

Fig. 1.

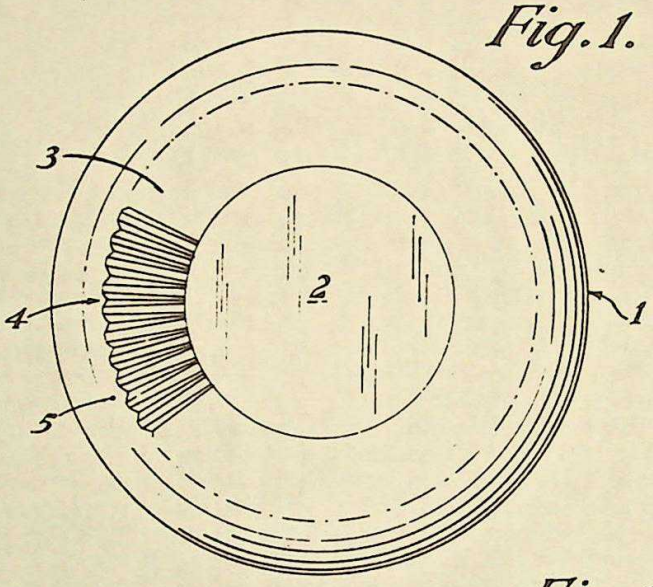


Fig. 2.

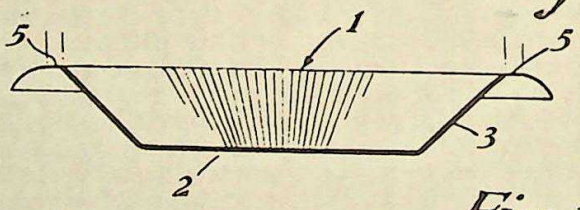
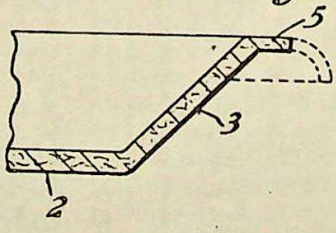


Fig. 3.



981,667

PATENT SPECIFICATION 981,667

DRAWINGS ATTACHED.

Inventor:—JOHN WILSON.

Date of Application and filing Complete Specification:
Aug. 23, 1963. *No. 33460/63.*

Complete Specification Published: Jan. 27, 1965.

GT. BRIT. DIV. 4(2)

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Index at Acceptance:—**B8** D(1A1, 1A4B2, 7N); **B6** J7D2.

Int. Cl.:—**B 65 d** //B 44 b.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Trays made of Fibrous Sheet Material.

We, THE BOWATER RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, a British Company, of Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to shallow dishes, trays and such like containers (hereinafter generically referred to as trays) pressed from single blanks of fibrous sheet material.

In known practice these trays are made by pressing or stamping blanks of fibrous sheet material between male and female dies, whereby side walls are turned up from base portions and clearly in a curved zone of the tray there must be take-up of the material and it is the known and general practice to crimp, crease or otherwise gather the material in the curved zone. For example, with a tray having a circular shape, the annular side wall thereof is provided with corrugations running up its height to facilitate the take-up of material. With trays of known construction there is a tendency for the tray to flatten to its original flat blank state after formation, due to the natural resiliency or resistance to deformation, of the fibrous material from which the tray is formed.

The present invention seeks to provide a construction of tray in which this tendency to revert to its original flat blank state is minimised.

According to the present invention a tray pressed from a blank of fibrous sheet material includes a side wall which, in a curved zone is crimped, pleated or otherwise gathered to take-up material, an outer peripheral edge, formed of a single thickness of material, of the wall at said zone, during pressing of the blank, being subjected to comparatively increased pressure with respect to that applied to other areas or parts of the blank, and thereby compressed or firmly reset.

The outer peripheral edge of the side wall may extend outwardly in the form of a lip. The tray may be of circular shape in plan, such that the curved zone extends completely around a base of the tray which is provided with an annular lip. Preferably the fibrous sheet material is paperboard of between 60 lb. to 150 lb. D.C. substance of 500 sheet basis weight and between 0·008″ to 0·018″ thickness. The tray may be pressed between a male die and a female die at a pressure of 500 to 600 p.s.i., one or other, or both of said dies in the region adapted to press the lip being thickened to reduce the clearance between the dies, whereby said lip is subjected to increased pressure.

The invention is now described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawing in which:—

Figure 1 shows a plan view of a tray;

Figure 2 shows a transverse section; and

Figure 3 shows on an enlarged scale, a portion of said section.

Referring to the drawing, the tray 1 is pressed from a blank of paperboard of between 60 lb. to 150 lb. Double Crown substance of 500 sheet basis weight and between 0·008″ to 0·018″ thickness. The tray has a base 2 and a surrounding side wall 3 which is inclined outwardly. To facilitate take-up of material the side wall 3 is corrugated as can be seen at 4. The top edge of the side wall 3 is bent outwardly into a flattened lip 5 free from corrugations.

The tray 1 is formed by pressing a flat blank between co-operating male and female dies of known construction, except that one or other, or both dies in the annular zone, or zones that is or are to press the lip 5, is

[*Price* 4*s.* 6*d.*]

or are thickened so that the spacing of the dies from each other in the region where they are to press the lip is comparatively reduced, whereby said lip is subjected to increased pressure and compression during the pressing operation.

By subjecting the lip 5 to comparatively increased compression, there is little or no tendency for the formed tray to revert to its original flat blank state.

It will be appreciated that the diameter of the lip 5 of the formed tray is substantially less than the diameter of the annular area of the flattened blank, which during pressing is deformed to form said lip. It is thought that by subjecting the lip to comparatively increased pressure, the material of the lip is firmly re-set after deformation of the blank. Hence, the formed tray can only revert to its original flat blank state if the material of the lip is stretched.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A tray pressed from a blank of fibrous sheet material including a sidewall which, in a curved zone, is crimped, pleated or otherwise gathered to take up material, an outer peripheral edge, formed of a single thickness of material, of the wall at said zone, during pressing of the blank, being subjected to comparatively increased pressure with respect to that applied to other areas of parts of the blank and thereby being compressed or firmly reset.

2. A tray according to Claim 1 wherein said outer peripheral edge extends outwardly in the form of a lip.

3. A tray according to Claim 1 or 2 of circular shape in plan such that the curved zone extends completely around a circular base of the tray.

4. A tray according to any preceding claim wherein the fibrous sheet material is paperboard of between 60 lb. to 150 lb. Double Crown substance of 500 sheet basis weight and between 0·008″ to 0·018″ thickness.

5. A tray according to any preceding claim pressed between a male die and a female die at a pressure of 500 to 600 lb. per sq. in. one or other, or both of said dies in the region adapted to press the said outer peripheral edge being thickened to reduce the clearance between the dies, whereby said edge is subjected to increased pressure.

6. A method of forming a tray of fibrous sheet material as claimed in any of the previous claims including pressing a flat blank between co-operating male and female dyes and subjecting a peripheral lip of the tray to an increased pressure in comparison to that applied to the rest of the tray whereby the material forming the lip is firmly reset after deformation of the blank.

7. A tray pressed from a blank of fibrous sheet material substantially as described hereinbefore with reference to the accompanying drawing.

For the Applicants,
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Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Abingdon: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Burgess & Son (Abingdon), Ltd.—1965.
Published at The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2
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D7-396.5

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
NOV. 1973 p. 55

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P. 55

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING NOV., 1973

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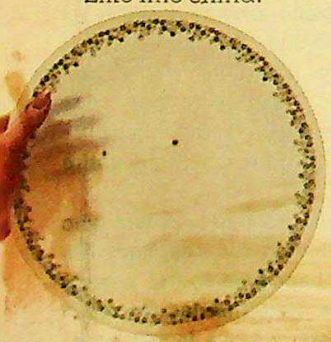
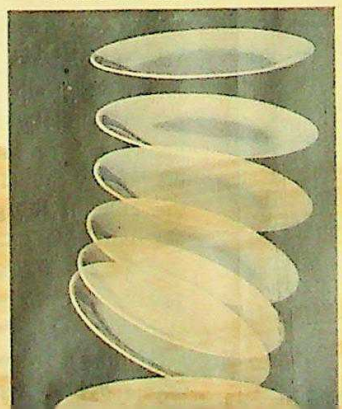


The pattern won't wear off

Cups stack without teetering. Take up less room.

It's tougher than china or earthenware.



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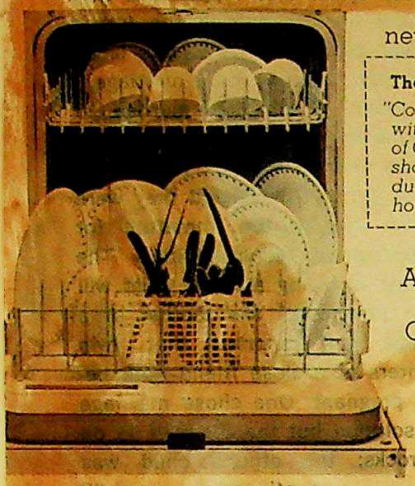

manage to break one of our dishes, we'll never break our promise.

The Corning Promise

"Corning promises to replace without charge any piece of Corelle® Livingware that should break, craze, chip or stain during two years of normal household use."

A 20-piece service for 4 starts at $19.95.* Or buy it by the piece.

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oven-proof.

Corelle is so light, and stacks so easily, you can carry a full set to the table.

It even rings like china.

Corelle® LIVINGWARE by CORNING

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OCT., 1981

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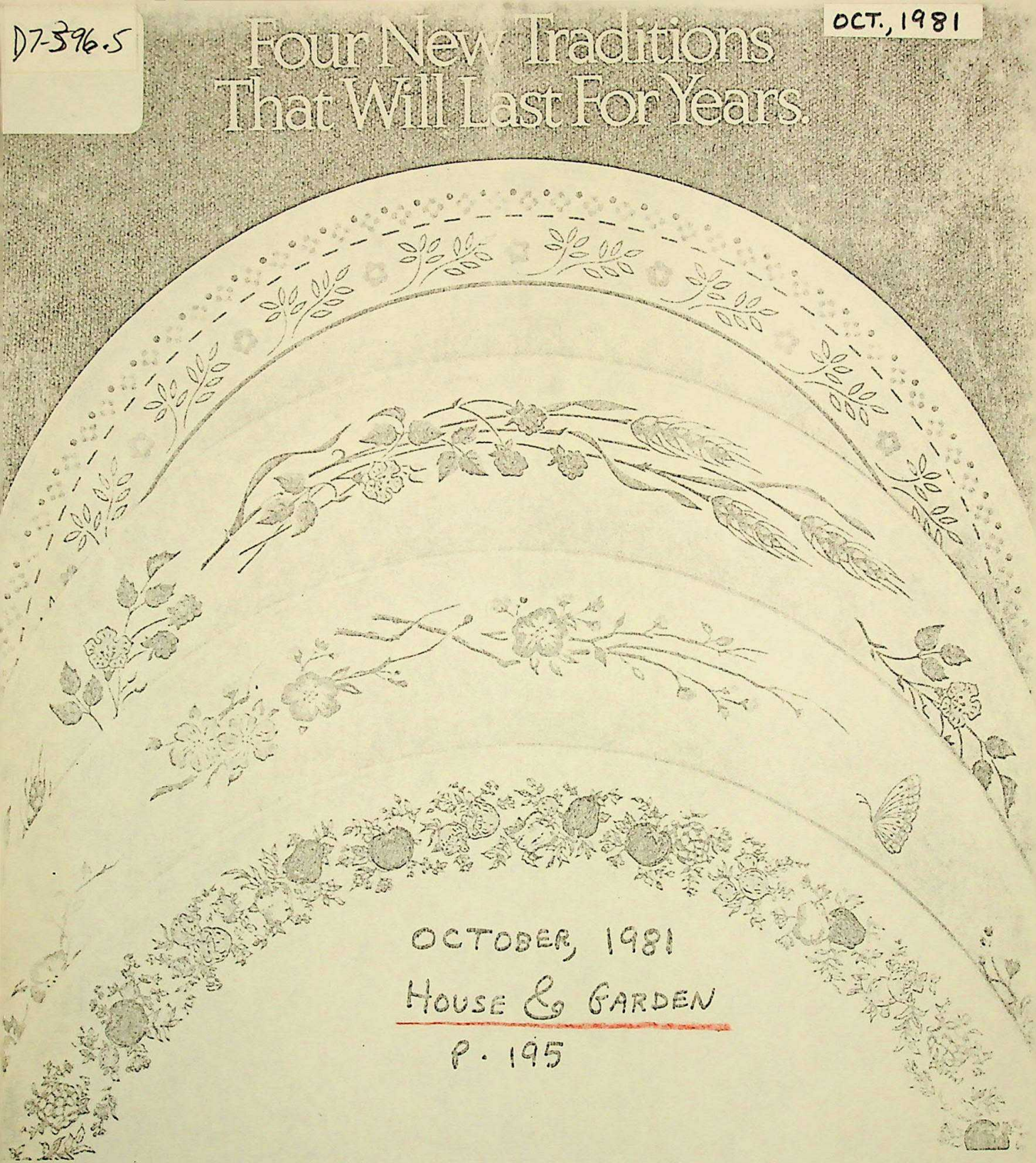


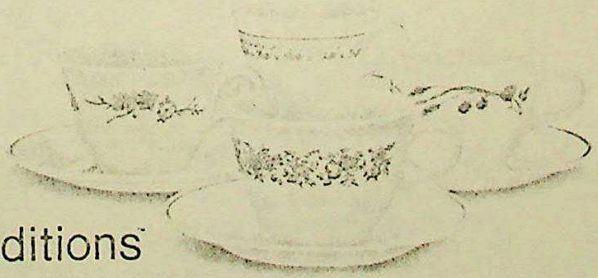
OCTOBER, 1981
HOUSE & GARDEN
P. 195

Our new CORELLE® Traditions™ livingware carries on the traditions we've always upheld.

Beauty. And durability.

Each piece resists chipping, fading, breaking and staining. And the patterns are classic, right down to the matching, easy-to-handle cups.

So bring new Traditions dinnerware to your table. You'll find it will last for years. CORNING



Corelle® Traditions™ LIVINGWARE

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CORNING. WE MADE QUALITY A HOUSEHOLD WORD.

D7-396.5

Four New Traditions That Will Last For Years.

BETTER HOMES & GARDENS
p. 60

December, 1981

Rec'd. November 9, 1981

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Beauty. And durability.

Each piece resists chipping, fading, breaking and staining. And the patterns are classic, right down to the matching, easy-to-handle cups.

So bring new Traditions dinnerware to your table. You'll find it will last for years. CORNING

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D7-596.5

JAN., 1983

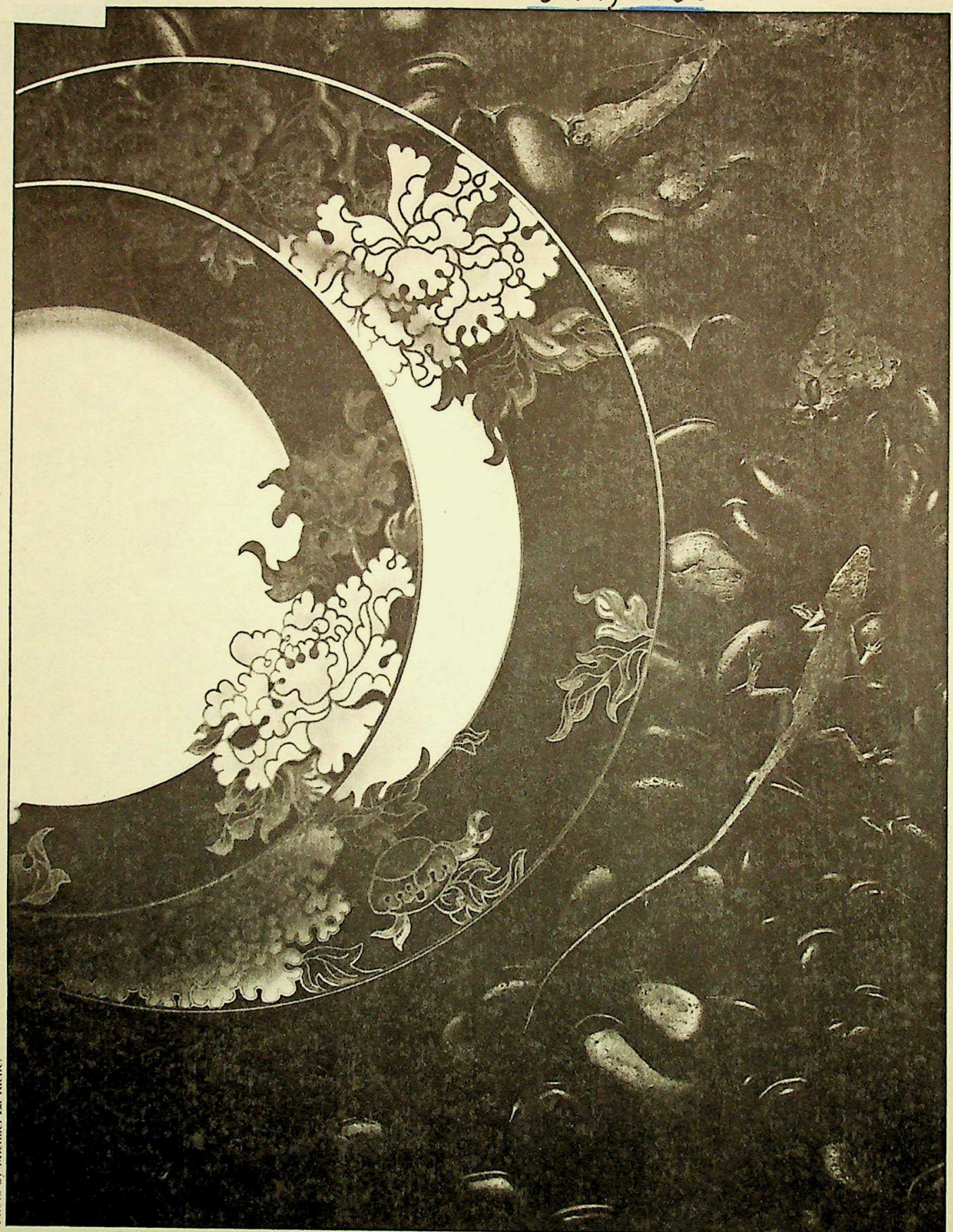

Photo by Michael La Riche.

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HOUSE & GARDEN

Unmistakably **FITZ and FLOYD**

The pattern featured is Cloisonné Peony. Available at fine stores everywhere.

D7-396.5

SMITHSONIAN
APRIL, 1984

Washington, 1918. A tradition takes shape.

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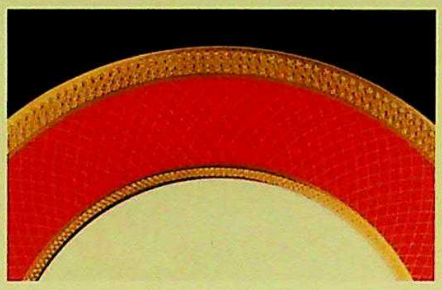
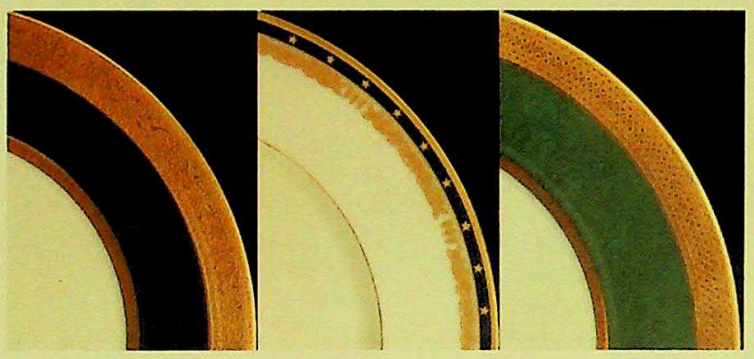
Almost a century ago, a man named Walter Scott Lenox began to realize his ideal of making the finest china in America. It was his dedication to perfection and pride in his craft that attracted the attention of Woodrow Wilson in 1918. President Wilson ordered a Lenox China service of 1,700 pieces for the White House, the first such American made service.



The current White House China. (1982)

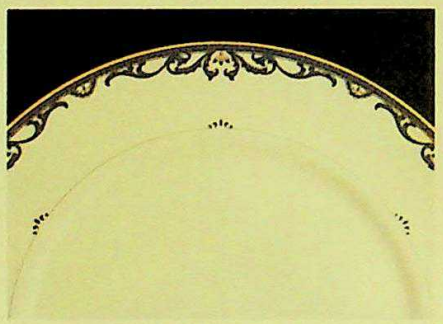
Since that time, Lenox has provided new Official State Services of china for the White House. During the Thirties, President Roosevelt commissioned Lenox to develop a special service. Years later, President Truman called upon Lenox again. And most recently, in 1982, Lenox completed a new service for the White House.



The Wilson (1918), Roosevelt (1935), and Truman (1951) China Services.

What is most remarkable about these services is not the inherent prestige in gracing the most prominent table in our land, but rather that the very same quality china is available to everyone. Of course, the actual White House patterns are unobtainable. Yet all the care and artistry that go into the Presidential Services go into every single piece of Lenox China.

Just as there are many settings to enhance precious gems, so are there many shapes of Lenox China. The particular form chosen by so many administrations is called the Presidential Shape. It is created from the exclusive china formula that Lenox has been making for almost a century. This shape provides the backdrop for the White House designs as well as our famous Autumn pattern, introduced in 1919. (Shown on opposite page.)



The "Liberty" pattern on the Presidential Shape. (1984)

Today, Lenox introduces three beautiful new patterns on the Presidential Shape. They are "Patriot," "Monroe," and shown here, "Liberty."

Lenox is proud to be part of our national heritage and continues to offer fine china and handblown lead crystal of uncompromising quality.

Lenox is a world apart. Let it be a part of your world.

Lenox China and Crystal

Send for our free color brochure. Lenox, Lawrenceville, N.J. 08648.

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By Israel Shenker

Whistler's art came first; enemies were the next in line

Major showings of his work in Washington and Glasgow display his gentle art and bring to mind his fiery personality and wild wit

When ailing James McNeill Whistler dictated a will, industrialist Charles Lang Freer acted as stenographer. And when the artist died in 1903, Freer was there—in a portrait of somber introspection. Whistler had not quite finished the portrait, and Freer bought it from the estate for $2,400. He subsequently threw in a million dollars, along with additional Whistlers—84 oils, 52 pastels, 48 watercolors, scores of drawings and etchings—to establish the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.

In this 150th anniversary year of the artist's birth, the Smithsonian's Freer Gallery (SMITHSONIAN, January 1977) is celebrating with a Whistler exhibition, sponsored by AT&T, which opens May 11 and closes December 1. The show is wall-to-wall evidence of the artist's range and the collector's ardor, with almost 300 works on view.

A self-made man who amassed a fortune in Detroit constructing railroad rolling stock and assisting a merger with other producers, Freer retired in 1900, age 46, in favor of the pleasures of idleness energetically pursued; he built a great collection of Eastern art, and patronized a small number of American artists as well. Whistler and he were united by friendship and mutual advantage—a classic example of renewable supply encountering calculated demand.

There is another major Whistler show this year—and that one, in a roundabout way, has its origins in Whistler's will. Originally he left his silver and china and his wife's jewelry to the Louvre. But where there's a will there's a way, and his heiress and executrix, sister-in-law Rosalind Birnie Philip, found it in a 1903 codicil. There Whistler said it was merely his "desire" that *she* should leave it all to the Louvre.

Paris already had Whistler's mother, a canvas inordinately celebrated, but Miss Philip's heart belonged to Glasgow. She was the daughter of a Scottish sculptor, and *her* desire was to favor Scotland. The treasure went to the University of Glasgow, along with almost all the art and oddments that Whistler left behind: 78 paintings, more than a hundred pastels, several hundred drawings, plus watercolors, etchings, other prints, scrapbooks, palettes, brushes, spectacles, furniture, even tablecloths. That trove now forms the centerpiece of the university's new Hunterian Art Gallery. There it constitutes the world's other great Whistler collection. Glasgow has Freer's letters to Whistler; the Freer holds the other side of the correspondence. Paintings at the Freer have echoes in canvases at Glasgow. And the Freer's exhibition will be paralleled, from May 25 to late October, by the one at the Hunterian—to include just about all its Whistler oils and pastel drawings, plus selections from his other work. Books and photographs owned by Whistler will be on view at the university library next door.

If Whistler honors Glasgow with his presence, Glasgow earlier singled itself out by honoring Whistler. It was the first city to purchase a Whistler—the portrait of Thomas Carlyle. Of course Glasgow had tried to get Carlyle for less than the asking price of 1,000 guineas (about $5,100)—the figure was less than life-size. "But, you know," Whistler suggested, "few men are life-size."

Glasgow University gave Whistler an honorary doctorate—in April 1903, three months before his death. Then the university assiduously, tenderly, pursued the courtship of Miss Philip. In 1934 the principal wrote her about "the magnificent gift you are good enough to contemplate"; a fortnight later he was marveling at "your noble gift"; six months after that it was "the precious gift," and then it became "the munificent gift." Miss Philip might have suspected that the Scots had latched on to a thesaurus, but she was susceptible and she succumbed. Considering his personality, it is